smale attempted to get out of a car by the window but was held bank. A passenger informs us that he sticed that there was a fence at the side of the track, is that in one place the hars were broken do "u. Mr. Reuben Gleason of the Reading Express was in the bargage our at the time of the accident, and imped out. He was badly bruised, but had no bones after a rid will be out, replayly in a short time. He imped out. He was badly bruised, but had no bones baken, and will be out probably, in a short time. He gated that the deceased expressmen were standing at the time of the accident near the door of the car, and ere thrown out when the car upset. The engine was smewhat broken.

No one can easily explain in what manner the entirest reasons.

No one can easily explain in what manner the engiver escaped injury, going down as he did with the
segme. A sixth person employed on the road was
sigured, but not seriously.

Dr. J. A. Wood of this city was on board of the
tain, and rendered all the assistance to the wounded
in his pewer. He informs us that the accident was
caused by a dog criving a bull from the bushes upon
the track immediately in front of the engine. Both

the track immediately a front of the engine. Both the bell and dog were killed.

The fireman, it is stated, was so jammed in among the mechinery of the engine that it was nearly half an bour before he was reacued. The track was also tord up, and the ends of the cars were somewhat broken.

NEWARK CHARTER ELECTION.

(errespondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

NEWARK, Tuesday, Oct. 9, 1855-11 P. M. The returns of our charter election are not all in, batit is certain that Horace J. Pointer (K. N. Whig) is reflected Mayor by a handsome majority over Moses Bigelow, Dem.

The vote is a small one, and the contest has lacked

much of the usual spirit.

In severa of the wards, Union tickets were run sgainst the Know Nothings and Whigs, and in a mabrity of instances the independent candidates for side men are successful. In the Second ward D. Dodd, anti-K. N. Whig, is elected alderman. In the Third ward, Parkurst, Whig; Fourth ward, J. C. Littel, anti-K. N. Whig; Fith ward, J. E. Ward, Dem.; Sixth ward, Paul Buchanan, Ind. Dem.; S enth ward, Wm. Pierce, Reg. Dem.; Ninth ward, Edward A. Crane, Reg. Whig. In the First and Eighth wards the result is doubtful.

The new Common Council will be Whig. H. J. Pointer's majority in the Third ward is 120.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

OSWEGO CO.—The Republicans have nominated William Conger (Dem.) in the Ist Assembly District, and Lewis Diefendorf (Whig) in the IId. It is stated that the Hon. Andrew S. Warner is likewise a candidate of the Republicans in the IId District.

ESEX Co.—John A. Lee is the candidate of the Republicans.

Know Nothings
CLINTON CO.—J. W. Reynolds is the nominee of the
Know Nothings.
ALBANY CO.—Hindoo candidate in the IVth District,

Henry Kimberly

Co. The Hards have nominated E. A. QUEENS CO.—The Hards have nominated E. A. Lawrence of Flushing.
Osw.gon Co.—The Hards have concurred with the Softs in the nomination of the Hon. Orville Robinson a the 1st District.

CITY POLITICS.

SOFT-SHELL CITY CONVENTION.

The adjourned Soft Shell city convention met at Tammany Hall last night, and completed the Soft-Shell city ticket Ex-Alderman Peck presided. The firmer session of the convention was interrupted by a demonstration of violence, while the nomination of a commissioner of repairs and supplies was the order of lusiness, and was adjourned without deciding that nomination. The contest was between William Miner and Nathaniel S. Selah. Miner received 56 votes, which would have secured to him the nomination, but which would have secured to him the nomination, but use vote was cast more than the number of delegates present, which rendered the ballot informal. List eve-ling an effort to nominate one or the other of these paries was made first in the order of business, and it was decided, upon the first ballot, in favor of Selah, as

wigwan. The large crows of a pears to consist to a great extent of the friends of Miner from the First and Second wards, who, in conjunction with a delegation of Short-boys from the north side of the towa, were nady to op ose the Bowery-boys and Sixth warders, who favored the nomination of Selah. The latter seemed to be the strongest "crowd."

The doors of the convention-room were guarded by the polee, and a strong force of police were ready in case the threatened difficulty occurred. But all passed off without violence. Loud taking and hard dranking were the only symptoms of trouble. When the result of the ballot for commissioner of repairs and sapplies was announced the Selah men througed the "Pe vier "Mug." where ale and gin were for a brief period eschewed, and champagne flowed freely. The Miner might be seen in groups about the bars of the six leany drinking places in the neich borhood.

The convention hen proceeded to nominate a candidate for the office of city improving with the follow.

The convention hen proceeded to nominate a candidate for the office of city inspector, with the follow-

First Ballot. Second Ballot. Henry D. Johnon.
George H. Purser.
William Schlerrer.
— Gottsburgher.
W. S. K.

Thomas K. Downing was declared renominated.
The convention then proceeded to nominate a candiste for governor of the Alms-House. It was decided

pency numbered sixty men, and was composed of a serieant and nine men from each of the lower six Masterson and Ricord of the Chief's office. The fact becoming known that they were present prevented a repetition of the operations of the previous evening. There was a good deal of dissatisfaction expressed, however, in the crowd, on the part of the Muser men, after it was found that the time gained since the first session of the convention had been improved to better accounting by the Selah party than by the Miner party in purchasing and wire-pulling among the members of the convention.

SIATH SENATORIAL CONVENTION-SOFT-SHELLS. The Convention met at "The Union," corner of Twentieth street and Third avenue, John Hoey, of the Sixteenth Ward, presiding, and J. D. Stewart and N. C. Hasted, Secretaries.

The opposing candidates were the Hon. Thomas J. Mundy and Alexanoer Ming, private Secretary of the Mayor. Four ballots were had, but no conclusion arrived at. At the time the reporter left, 12 o'clock there was every appearance of a row.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT—HALF-SHELLS. No convention mulating of account in this

No convention met at the place designated in this District, only three or four straggling shells of this Lind appearing.

EIGHTEENTH WARD HARD SHELLS.

The XVIIIth Ward Hard-Shells met last evening tade empleted their ticket by nominating the School

MINGLING OF THE SOFT-SHELLS AND HALF-SHELLS The Soft-Shell Senatorial Convention met at Tam-nany hall last evening, and appointed a committee of three to meet a similar committee of three from the Half Shell Senatorial Convention at the Stakespeare total. The joint committees appointed P. G. Malmey Self chairmen, and adjourned for a few days to take the for de iberation. It is the desire of the managers

Reir chairmen, and adjourned for a few days to take the for de iberation. It is the desire of the managers of the universal to unit on a candidate.

NOSHINATIONS FOR COUNCILMEN.

Hard—XXVII in Connoil District, Michael Cassidy.

Hard—XXVII in District, John N. Reynolds.

Hard—XXVII District, John Williamson.

Soft—XXth District, John Williamson.

Soft—XXth District, Edwin Wainwright.

Soft—XXVII District, Anthony T. Gallagher.

HARD NOMINEE FOR ALDERMAN.

Charles A. May is nominated for Alderman of the

Charles A. May is nominated for Alderman of the ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT-THIRTEENTH

WARD. Edward Hunter is nominated for Assembly by the RINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

The Democratic convention for the nomination

of county officers met in the town of Fiatlands yesterday afternoon, and organized by appointing Martin Kalbfelch president and James Shalay secretary. The candidates for sheriff were first taken, and the informal ballet was as follows: Jerome Kyerson, 20; Charles A. Deniko, 19; David Ludsay, 13; Angastas Iwan, 12. Augustus Ivans, 13: Charles Tinney, 6 James Cole, 7: Sannel Garrison, 1; C. D. Jackson, 2: Moses F. Odell, 1; B. Ne son, 1—Total, 92. Three formal saviots were held, on the last of which

Torre formal on lots were held, on the last of which Jerome Ryerson (Hard Stell) was nominated on the following voice; Ryerson, 49; Derake 25; Linday, 17. Total, 21. An informal ballo for Register was them entered into, with the following result; Henry A. Moore, 26; Wm G. Lawrence, 13; Charles Linney, 16; Jacob Messrole, 13; Englebert Lott, L. Total, 69—many of the delegates having left after the amount of the result for Sheriff. The convention then adjourned till Thesday next, to meet at Holden's hetel, Ninth ware, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the tecket will be completed.

WHIG PRIMARY MEETING IN BROOKLYN.

WHIG PRIMARY MEETING IS BROOKERS.

The Whigs held their primary meetings last evening for the selection of delegates to the Whig County Convention to be belo on Friday at Flatbush. The following charter nominations were made in the Third ware: For Supervisor—John J. Studwell; Alderman—Daniel P. Barrard: Assessor—Robert J. Luckey; Constable—John Pearrall.

KINGS REBURLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE. The Republican delegates of the General Committee of Kings county met at No 12 Tillary street last night. H. N. Holt presided, and S. A. Smith acted as secretary. After some olicussion Mr. Burdett Styyker of the Fourth ward was nominated for sheriff by acclamation, which appeared to give dissatisfaction, and the voic wes recinded, and M. Stryker was nominated by ballo. H. Hagner, E.q., and E. Seynour, E.q., were nominated for county jud.e, but before going into a ballot the convention adjourned till Monday

REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION.

GREAT GATHERING OF FREEMEN.

ENTHUSIASTIC INDORSEMENT.

SPEECH OF SENATOR WILSON.

SPEECH OF GENERAL NYE. Remarks of Judge Culver and Others.

LETTERS FROM THE CANDIDATES.

In accordance with the call previously published, the mass meeting of the Republican party to ratify the ticket recently nominated by the Republican State convention at Syracuse, was held last evening in the Tabernacle. Nearly all the available space in the house was occupied, there being more than three thousand persons present. The meeting was characterized by the most perfect unanimity and enthusiasm. The audience was composed of solid citizens; of those who constitute the State,-

Men, high-mirded men, who know their rights,
And knowing, dare maintain.

At eight o'clock the meeting was called to order, and on motion, EDGAR KETCHUM was called upon to preside.

On motion, ex-Aldermen MURPHY, Doctor ALONZO BALL, LEBREUS B. WARD and CYRUS CURTIS Were selected as vice-presidents. Ex-Alderman M. G. HART and JAMES O. GENNETT

were elected secretaries.

The PRESIDENT after announcing the object of the meeting introduced Mr. WILLIAM D. MURPHY, who

offered the following resolutions:

*Resolved**, That the resolutions adopted at Syracus September 27th by the Republican State convention as their platform of principles meet our hearty apprairs.

hation.

Resolved, That the following ticket nominated by the said convention, consisting of Preston King for secretary of state [loud cheers]; James M. Cook for Centroller [continued cheers]; Abijah Mana, jr., for attorney general [cheers]; Alexander B. Williams for treasure; Daniel M. Bissell for canal commissioner; Westey Bulley for State prison Inspector, and Bradford R. Wood and Joseph Mullen for judges of the Court of Appeals, receives our most cordial approbation, and we pledge it our enthusiastic support [loud cheers].

LUMAN Shernwood, Esq., was announced by the

LUMAN SHERWOOD, Esq , was announced by the

chair as the first speaker..

[We have a report of his speech in type, but it is crowded out by the Foreign News.]

The Hon. HENRY WILSON, United States Senator from Massachusetts, was then introduced to the meeting and received with loud and long-continued applause. When it had in some measure subsided, he

commenced his address: SPEECH OF MR. WILSON. Fellow-citizens of New York: I thank you sincerely for this kind and cordial greeting. Amid the bitter and harsh denunciations heaped so often upon me, I am grateful for a kind word from my feilow-citizens anywhere, and especially of the commercial metropolis of the Union [cheers]. Yesterday, while engaged in the exciting and somewhat angry contest in my own State of Massachusetts, I received your kind invitation to meet with and address you to night. I am here to night, tentlemen, to congratulate you of New-York on having inaugurated a Republican party, to carry out the grand idea of Thomas Jefferson, proposed in 1754, the prohibition of Slavery in the territeries of the United States [applause]. I congratulate you upon the splendid platform you have adopted with so much unanimity in New-York. I congratulate you especially upon the candidates you have been so for unate as to present to the freemen of New-York. Standing upon that platform, they are worthy of your support, and their election will carry joy to the hearts of the American People You are not here to night, fellow citizens, to commence a warfare upon any section of our beloved Union. I know, gentlemen, that you embrace in your affections every foot over which waves the banner of the Union [cheers]. I know that you embrace in your affections the people of the whole waves the banner of the Union [cheers]. I know that you embrace in your affections the people of the whole of the country, of every race and of every color [applause]. I know that you are not here to night to heap bitter words or bitter reproaches upon our fellox-citizens of the South or of any section of this Union [cheers]. You have no war upon the South [cheering]. I know, gentlemen, that I utter your sentiments as well as my own when I say that you of New-York do not war upon the South [applause]. But you are here, gentlemen, to resist with all the power that the Constitution gives you the encroschments of the Slave not war upon the South [applause]. But you are here, gentlemen, to resist with all the power that the Constitution gives you the encroenements of the Slave power of this country [applause]. You are here to dethrone American slavery and to enthrone American liberty in the government [load cheering]. We are met, gentlemen, in the outset with the declaration that this movement endangers the perpetuity of the Union. Gentlemen, the movement is within the limits of the Constitution. Within the limits of the Constitution and within the Union we intend to battle for the overturow of the Slave power of the republic [cheers]. We accept with all our hearts the declaration of Andre & Jackson: "This Union must and shall be preserved [applause]. We accept the words of the great statesman that lies at Marshfield: "Liberty and Union, "now and forever, one and inseparable" [Cheering]. Mr. Cheate told us the other day that he could not belong to a party that did not carry the flag and keep step to the music of the Union. The Republican party carries the banner and keeps step to the music of the Union. The Republican party carries the flag and keeps step to the music of the Union (Cheers). And above all gentlemen, the Republican party carries the flag and keeps step to the music of fiberty [toud cheers]. For myself, Sir. I say that the Republican party is premiserably the party of the constitution and of the union, that we mean to maintain the present we keeps the party of the constitution, to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and or posterity fewever, that we mean to maintain the present we we love the union, the whole country union, that we mean to maintain the constitution, to secture the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity forever, that we mean to maintain the union because we love the union, the whole country and the people all over this broad and glorious land; and the belief of that if we are true to the constitution at the union we shall overthrow the slave power of the country and prepare the way when we shall have a government without a despotism, and an e-spire without a bondman. For myself gentlemen, I will vote every dollar in the national treasury and in the pockets of the people and every drop of blood in the veins of the country to maintain and defend the constitution and the integrity of that maion intended to secure the blessings of liberty to the American people [applause]. And, gentlemen, we wish it to be understood, let it go abroad outhe wings of every wind that the gathering hosts of the Republican party intend to maintain with unfaltering finelity their constitutional obligations and the preservation of the and yof the States [Cheers]. But, gentlemen, let it go abroad, let it go to the South on preservation of the and y of the States (Cheers). But, gentlemen, let it go abroad, let it go to the South on every wind in the words of the Charman of the National Democratic committee that we, the Republicans of the North, are opposed to Slavery in every form and color, and in favor of Freedom and Free soil wherever man lives throughout God's heitage [Loud cheers]. That sentiment, gentlemen, lives in the

hearts of the republicans of the country, expressed by the Chairman of the National Domocratic committee of the United States; a man who has received the mark and favor of the present Executive of the United States, a sentiment that was indorsed by Charles H. Greene, Franklin Pierce's especial friend, as a national sentiment in 1849. Let it be understood, however Gentlemen, in the words of the chairman of this committee that by common law and common sease, as well as by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, the state of Slavery is a mere municipal regulation founded upon, and had ed to the verge of S ate rights. I say then, let the States understand, in the people of the country understand that we, the United States, the state of Slavery is a mere municipal regulation founded upon, and had do the verge of State rights. I say then, let the States understand, ht the people of the country understand that we, the Republicans of the country, recognize the great do nocratic decirine of State's Rights in all their length and breach, and that we do not propose to interfere with the legal rights of the people of any of the States of the Union (Cheers). Let it be understood that within the termories of the United States we intend to prohibit for ver the existence of human Slavery [Lead othering]. Let it be understood by the country precisely and exactly what we mean. We mean to restore freedom to Kansas [Immense and long continued cheering]. We mean that Kansas shall never come it to this Union as a Slave State. No, never [Cheers and cries of "Bravo"]. We mean to restore freedom to Nebraska clear up to the boundaries of the British Queen [Applause]. We mean that Ne graska shall come into the Union a free State with a free constitution (Continued applause). We tell Atchison, Stringfellow and of the border ruffians that they may villate law, honor, every thing but that Kansas comes into this Union clotted in the astronomy of the law, honor every foot of the territories of this republic shall be consecrated forever to Freedom and free institutions for all men, and chains and fetters for none [Loud cheers]. Studing here to night gentlemen, I proclaim it, and let the country understand it, that we are opposed to slavery everywhere, and if we had the power we would abolish it forever [Cheers]. Let it be understood by the country and the power to abolish it in the Slave States [Cheers]. But let it be understood by the country and the words of Dame Webster, that "when rever our language is here filt to be spoken," in the words of Dame Webster, that "where we are understood—I hope we are understood just what we mean, and if there is anybody in this country that wants to dissolve this Union because we intend to carry out this ol desteod just what we mean, and if there is anybody in this country that wants to dissolve this Union because we intend to carry out this old Jeffersenian policy, we say to-day they have the inalienable right to grumble, but if they lay their hands upon the Union of these states, they shall die traitor-deaths and leave trai or names in the history of this republic [Lond chers]. Now, gentlemen, we say we already hear it; at the Wrig convention in Massachusetts the other day, we had an assemblage of Bohoos—men who tremble for the Union. Last year, gentlemen, when the Kansas-Nebraska act passed, the Wrigs of Massachusetts assembled; but there came to that meeting an old man—Josish Quincy—an old nan, 53 years ol age, spoke words of liberty to the hearts of the An ercan people, and the Whig hearts of Massachusetts responded to the noble words of the old man. This year the Whig of Massachusetts assembled in the State of Massachusetts; but that old patriarch was not there to bless them, and they resolved that the union of northera people for Freedom wou deadanger the perpetuity of the Usion. Mr. Hilliad and Mr. Lord, who are the chiefs of a lift the faction left in Massachusetts, muttered into the unwilling car of the country their devotion to the periled Union. I tell these gentlemen that the Union is not in their keeping. I say to the remnant of the Union savers of New-York, to Gov. Hunt or anybody else's governor, it at the union of these States is not in the keeping of politiciars who tremble at every breach of agitaion [Loud and repeated cheers]. This Union investing the hearts of twenty three millions of mea; men who are not frightened at the storms of life, men who love the institutions of the country, and who have a most supreme contempt for those trembling, nerveless politicians that are traveling up and down the country, blurting into the ear of the people their devotion to the Union, that at this day and this hour is in such awful peril. Gentlemen, they tell us the movement is a sectional one: "that "it is n

under the plea of "nationality!" Nationality! we bear a great deal of the nationality of the Democratic under the plea of "nationality." Nationality! we bear agrest deal of the nationality of the Democratic party. Itell you, gentlemen, to night, that the Democratic party has passed under the control of the Slavery propagandists of this republic; that in 1856 your politicians of the Democratic party will go to Unclinati and how in abject submission to the domineering chiefs of the South. I tell you, gentlemen, the Democratic party has its head in the South: it has nothing but its tail left in the North [Loud cheers]. But, gentlemen let me tell you there are iron hoels here on that tail [Cheers]. The Whig party, gentlemen, has passed from earth. I do not know whether it has been translated or not, but it has passed away—it "exists only in history." Peace be with it! There are some of our Whig friends in this Stata; we have a few more left in Massachusetts, but their banner lies in the cust. I suppose, gentlemen, you have in New-York just what we have in New-England. Whenever you see an attempt made by a little faction of the Na-York just what we have in New-England. Whenever you see an attempt made by a little faction of the National Whig party to raise the Whig banner, to make a Whig fight, the supporters of the administration run to that little faction and put their shoulders under it in order to clevate it high enough to be knocked down. The Democratic party is mourning to-day over the fallen Whig party. It mourns over the overthrow of that party; I tell you gentlemen, that there is no hope of the rorgan Lations of the Whig party in the United States. The Whig party bowed to Slavery—it has died [Cheers]. Gentlemen, within a year and a half a new party sprang into being, and that party wished to earry the country. It united with the anti-Nebraska sentiment in 1894, and sided in sending some sixty or seventy member to Congress who are opposed. Nebraska sentiment in 1804, and sided in sending some sixty or seventy member to Congress who are opposed to the extension of Slavery, but the South demanded that the American party should be a Pro-Slavery organization. I saw last winter, gentlemen, in Washington that an effort was to be made to enforce the American party to bow down in abject submission to the slave power; and, gentlemen, I made up my mind that as a member of that organization, if that organization undertook to be a Pro-Slavery organization if I had the power I would shiver it into ten thousand fragments [Loud and repeated cheers]. I came home from Washington, gentlemen, resolved to do what I could to save the American party from becoming a Pro-Slavery organization. gentlemen, resolved to do what I could to save the
American party from becoming a Pro-Slavery organi
ration—to save it from antinilation. You will remember perhaps, some of you, that in this city
of New-York carry in May last I warned you
that the effort was to be made to convert the
American party into a Pro-Slavery organization. I
said to that organization in all caudor that
the Arti-Savery men of the country ought to the Arti-Savery men of the country ought to say, ought to resolve it, ought to proclaim it from the staing of the sun, at the going down of the came, and in the broad light of noon-day, that whenever the American party laid its hand upon the Arti-Slavery movement of the country, on that day it should begin to die [Cheens]. Well, geufemen, in June last we went up to Phitadelphia: the Slave power came there, and asked that the American party would sanction all the Pro-Slavery of the country from the organization of the government up to the consummation of the Nebrasa miquity, and delegates from your State of New York troad by and sustained them in their demands. I say to you, gentlemen, that the American party was ruined at Philadelphia forever by the Barkers and the Lyoness of New York. And, gentlemen, if I could speak to every man in that organization in the State of New-York, that loves liberty and lates opperesion. I would say to him the first duty you owe your country yourselves and your God, is to repudiate that baffled, defeated and diagraceful Pro Slavery faction here in the State of New-York [Cheers]. The first duty you owe to yourselves and your country is to leave that the test of yourselves and your country is to leave that the test of the country and mitted gesther with the first duty you owe to yourselves and your country is to leave that organization and unite together with the

whole Hunker Pro-Slavery Americanism—Hindooism, rather, of the State of New-York [Langhter and cheers]. I want to be distinctly understood, and I say here tonight that the fundamental ideas (which are in perfect harmony with the declaration of independence of the equal and just rights of all men that underlie the American movement. I believe every man of all parharmony with the declaration of independence of the equal and just rights of all men that underlie the Auerican movement. I believe every man of all parties in the country ought to sanction them, and I mean to advocate and uphold them in public and private life. But I say that the American organization here in the State of New-York is nothing more nor less than a Pro-Slavery organization, and that you will have all their efforts to crush out the cause of liberty in the Sare of New-York, [Applause]. Now, gentlemen I have referred to might to the purposes for which this organization was formed. Let us all, in all the free States unite combine the free nation of the Slave power of the country. Let us, 1 sry, bury all the little differences that exist nerweat us. Let us cultivate union, coociliation, and harmony among ourselves. Let us prepare for the cauvass of 1816, and then, contients, let us nominate a man with a backbone who will carry out our views [Great applause]. I betieve, gendencen, and I have some if the means of knowing the people, thaving, curing the past seven months, traveled through thirteen States of the Union, and nearly 15,000 miles! I have seen men of all parties, and I tell you here to-night, gentlemen, if we stand by the platform of the R publican party as proclaimed in Massachovette and in New-York, if we descard all other question of Freedom paramount above all others, we can carry every State of this Union in 1868 [Tremendons applause]. In 1854, for the first time in the history of the country, we carried the House of Representatives by three hundred and fifty thousant popular majority; and, gentlemen, the election of an Anti-Nebraska House of Representatives did not endanger the Union; and I tell you the election of an Anti-Nebraska House of Representatives did not endanger the Union, or the peace, repose and harmony of the country [Great applause]. We may not succeed, Sir, in 1856; it may be, gentlemen, that we are tot wise enough to forget little differences and unite together with Demo rice again. The advancing wave of civilization. Christiani y and humanity will bear us forward and on-ward [Enthusiastic applause]. The arm of Almigaty God is benind us to sustain us in the glorious fight in which we are engaged. Every generous paiss of the human heart is with us—every affection of the human race are all with us, and we shall triumph in the ead: we shall enthrone Freedom; shall abolish Slavery in the territories, we shall severy the national government. we shall enthrone Freedom; shall abolish Slavery in the territories; we shall sever the national government from all responsibility for Slavery and all coance ion with it; and then, gentlemen, then, when we have put the nation, in the words of Mr. Van Buren, openly, actually, and perpetually on the side of Freedom, we shall have glorious aliles in the South. We shall have generous, brave, gallant men rise upon the South, who will, in their own time, in their own way, for the interest of the master and bondsman, lay the foundations of a policy of emancipation that shall give freedom to three and a half millions of men in way, for the interest of the master and bondsman, lay the foundations of a policy of emancipation that shall give freedom to three and a half millions of men in America [Enthusiastic applause]. I say, gentlemen, these are our objects, and these are our purposes. They are humane, wise, christian, patriotic. We intend to carry them out under the provisions of the Constitution and within the boundaries of the Union. And, gentlemen, we shall rebuke, we shall change the policy of the Senate of the United States—we shall change that policy that now demands that every nemince of the President shall be compelled to say whether he is true to the interests of Slavery. We shall charge the Supreme Court of the United We shall charge the Supreme Court of the United States, and place men in that court who believe with its pure and immaculate Chief Justice, John Jay, that our prayers will be impious to Heaven while we sustain and sucport human Slavery. We shall free the Subreme Court of the Unived States from Judge Kanes [Loud applause]. And here let me say that there is a public sentiment growing up in this country that regards Passmore Williamson, in his prison—[tremendous applause]—in his prison in Philadelphia as a martyr to the holy cause of personal liberty (Great anglause). There is a public sentiment prison—[tremendous applause]—in his prison in Philadelphia as a martyr to the holy cause of personal liberty [Great applause]. There is a public sentiment
springing up that will brand upon the brow of Judge
Kane a mark that will make him exclaim, as his
namesake, the elder Cain, "It is too great for me
to bear" [Loud applause]. Our duty is, gentlemen,
how to act; and our duty is to banish from public life
all the public men who are false to liberty, and to
place men in the councils of the nation who are forever
pledged to the policy of freedom. Our duty is, I say
to basish public men who are false to liberty; and I
say to our freeds who are alarmed about this Republican movement endangering the Union, that we, Republicans, have a sure way of saving the Union,
namely, to banish from public life every Northern man
who is false to liberty, every Southern man who
threatens to classolve the Union [Great applause.] I
trust you in this commercial metropolis of the condtry, will unite with the freemen of your great State in
electing the ticket nominated at Syracuse. I trust
Preston King—that noble, true Democrat—will be
sustained by the true democracy of the State of NewYork. I trust the merchants of New-York will rost out to the declaration made by one of your merchants five years ago—on that day to which your merchants five years ago—on that day to which your merchants will never refer without some misgivings—that
his goods were for sale but not his principles [Tremendous applause]. And I trust, gentiemen, that ali
of us, of all parties, pursuits, and professions will respond to the words of the American poet of Freedom,
Whittier:

Let us, then, unite to bury
All our tille feuds in dust,
And truste carifics carry il our ille feuds in dust,

And to future conflicts carry Mutual faith and common trust: Always he who most forgiveth In his brother, is most just. Mr Wilson retired amid the most enthusiastic and renewed applause. Gen. Nyz was announced as the next speaker. He was received with applause. was received with applause.

**specified of Gen. James W. Nye.

**Mr. *President—I feel unwilbing, my fellow-citizens, to mar the beauty of the subject as it now stands, and I would be greatly obliged to you, Sir, and to this andience, if they would excuse me—confident that the issue upon which this issue is based cannot stand as well when I have done as it now stands; and were it not for the peculiar position that I occupy, I would be mute before the grandeur of the scene that surrounds me. I am always glad to mingle with my fellow citizens and my effort with others to perpetuate the great leading principle of this government, Io wit, its Freedom [Applause]. I feel a little embarrassed by being called upon at this time, and I presume the object is to build the structure that has been so magnificently reared, from this fact that you cannot make a good building out of large timbers—[applause and laughter]—and if I can fill the place of studs and braces in this structure, it is all I expect [Applause]. I feel a little embarrassed, too, because my political associations have been from early life to past meridian with others; and in the retrospect I can look over many a well fought field where victory perched upon our barners, and victories, too, won over those with whom I am now associated. In those days the issues were distinctly put forth, and we ranged ourselves in battle array with the freemen's weapon, bloodless always—the silent tyet potent bailot [Applause]. Away back in the pathway of time the political party with whom I associated—split [Lond laughter]. It was literally sundered and torn apart upon the very issue upon which we now stand. I buckled on my youthful armor and took sides innecently with what was then termed the Free soil organization of this State, and if I ever faltered in my behef of the jnatice of the cause, I had plenty of men to sustain me, and ready to make affidavit that it was right. [Laughter]. I remember SPEECH OF GEN. JAMES W. NYE. ever faltered in my behef of the instice of the cause, I had plenty of men to sastain me, and ready to make affidavit that it was right [Laughter]. I remember in 1848 when a hundred thousand were marshaled for this fight. I remember that we were urged on to this conflict and cheered when the last star of hope grew pale by the clear, clarion notes of a Van Buren [laughter] and the rich, sonorous tones of a Cochran [Renewed laughter]. I remember well being only a private in that hoble army—that when I suggested some little misgiving relative to a given state of tactics. I was teld that my armor was the armor of a freeman—a mait through which could not perce the arows of hunkerdom of our opponents [Laughter]. Child-like flond laughter] I went to battle frenewed laughter], and I confees, fellow citizens, that in that conflict, weak as I was I fait armed with a little of that power that the stripping of lersei dix when he conflict, weak as I was, I felt armed with a little of that power that the stripling of lercei dri when he went out to war with the giant of Gath [Laughter]. We met the enemy, as Gen. Taylor said, after the famous battle of Buena Vista, and were mable to maintain our position [Loud laughter]. We were commanded then by our leaders to sleep by our arms, to enemp upon the battle-ground, no matter how with the elements surrounding us, ready for another counter should they return [Laughter]. I laid down [tood laughter] for that quiet repose which the soldier would feel after having discharged his daty [Renewed laughter]. We slept too long [Laughter]. Our offleers slept more profoundly than the soldiers [Laughter]. When we aw ke, from some unexplainable cause, lothe limbs of the offleers were bound in with withes. the limbs of the officers were bound in with wither. Some way or other, they seemed to have laid their head in the lap of Dalilah [loud laughter], and to the freemen of New-York, that the first duty you owe to your country—the first duty you owe to the State of New-York, is to crush out politically forever the Backers, the Lyonses, the Ulmanns, and the with strength erough to rise, and we looked over the

of it [Cacers and laughter]. But we shall be saved that nacessity: it seems to be self destroyed. Now then, my fellow citizens, I will detain you but a moment longer [Cries of "Go on, go on;" "say an "hour," "two hours"]. I assert that when the helmsman of that ship of State holds her on her way resardless of the tears and entreaties of the owners by inheritance of this rich legacy; when he turns a deef ear to the entreaties of freemen everywhere, I submit to you that it is time that the helm be wrested from his hands and placed in the hands of honest, faithful, capable commanders. And the inquiry comes, is that period arrived? Has it arrived? Before the Constitution was adopted the uneasy and always resiless and wa chful s, int of freedom was awake. They saw in some portions of the country slavery; they saw in some portions of the country slavery; they saw a large extent of country was free. They passed an ordinance that the northwestern should remain so forever. The Constitution came into effect in '89, and the first thing that was cone was to pass a law reducting the Ordinance of '87. Quick at work, the victory was but half won until the whole of the territory was comented to freedom. The noble hearts of these revolutionary patriots were not yet still. Hence came the compromise—a word that I think never ought to have been introdu selthe holls hearts of these revolutionary parties were of yet still. Hence came the compromise—a word hat I think never ought to have been introduced— think it has never been introduced but it has implied that I think never ought to have been introdu sed—
I think it has never been introduced but it has implied that something is wrong and right must yield [applans]. I am against that word [renewed applause]. Now came the question of the aomission of the territories. The South intreated; she begged until freedom, with its magnanimity, gave way, and she has been increasing in strength until now she demands in her strength what she entreated and beaged. That was a fatal concession. It was a vital thrust at the Constitution. It was a blow struck at Freedom, from the effects of which she has never recovered—never! It should teach us the great truth in all governmental affairs, there is never a better time to right a wrong is when it occurs [Applanse]. You may compromise as much as you please but the compromises, will be broken [Applanse]. Gen. Nye then proceeded to relate the circumstances of his reception at Baltimore in '43. How politely he and his friends were received at the convection, and turned out in less than ten minutes. That convention pledged itself not to discuss the subject of Slavery in or out of Congress. There was only one vote against that recolution, and that was his own [Loud applanse]. He then added in the election of Gen. Pierce, having been informed by those who had visited that gentleman that he was for Freedom. At the it auguration Pierce declared that he would stand by the compromises as by the Constitution iself. Scarce was he warm in his seat before that measure, which was conceived in sin, and brought not by the throes of vanning amb tion, was born of Detglas, and the midwife was the executive of this nation [Loud cheers and lengther]. Freemen remeastrated. From New-York there went remeastrated enough to rear a monument so high that its summit would reach the clouds, and they were crammed under the tables at the capitol. Douglas went madiy on, Pierce, in his high that its summit would reach the clouds, and they were crammed under the tables at the capitol. Douglas went madly on, Pierce, in his fiery train, went after him; it was made the test of a man's democracy; they were going to establish the great doctrine of squatter soversignty—the people to govern themselves—a new born idea—an idea that was never known to Washington, Jefferson, Madison, or Munice, but was left for the immertal Douglas to discover what no man had ever discovered before [Laughter and applause]. For airly years the constitutional rights of the territories have been trampled under foot. His nemination was sent into the Senate by Pierce upon the earnest request of Gov. Seymour. It went is, and it went out again. They were as polite to it as the Baltimore convention was to the barnburner delegation from New-York in 1848. They sent word to Gen Pierce that if he did not take out the nomination it would be sent out without delay, as he delegation from New-1 ork in 1848. They sent word to Gen Pierce that if he did not take out the nomina-tion it would be sent out without delay, as he was the author of the remonstrance from New-York [Laughter] And notwirbstanding all that poor

In that field. I taked myself the question when I was the property of the size first 1 took began to mark and the first way of position in 10 took position in the control of the property of the size of the property of the size

vention; declared Pres'on King to be his beau ideal of a perfect man—an unassuming, faithful and honest man; that the sentiments earmating from him are as pure as the fountain that flowed from the rock when smitten by the prophet's rod [cheers]. The eulogistic mention of the names of Abijah Mann and of the other candidates nominated excited the most enthusiastic and unanimous applause. He knew not who deserved the greatest condemnation—those who threatened the dissalution of the Union or those who fars dit[applause]. Indee Che Fully we heigh introduced, adverted to the

Judge CULVER, being introduced, adverted to the tremendous noise which the enemies of Freedom were now making in reference to the Fusion movement. But these very opponents were all men who had been lifted into public notice by fusions of the flost questionable character. New questions must of necessity tionable character. New questions must of necessity create new parties; and no political organization ever sprang into existence with greater claims for the conficence of the people than that Republican party which he, the speaker, had taken part in transparting at Syracuse. Honest and sincere in its position, there will be no resisting it; for, in the language of a somewhat plain-spoken but manly Wnig at the late convention, it has more force than "hell and Niagara together."

There is no sectionalism in its platform; its unfacioles it has more force than "hell and Niagara together."
There is no sectionalism in its platform; its principles are broad and national, and all we ask is that our friends should come with us. If it had been in Missouri that the Compromise had been repealed, and if eight or nine thousand emigrants from a free State had entered Kansas and controlled the elections there as the border ruffians had done, he thought there would have been some "fusion" on the part of George Wood, Jim Brooks and others of that clique. But we must remain steadilest to the mark! The near George Wood, Jim Brooks and others of that clique. But we must remain steadhast to the mark! The people of this State know that this battle is for principle, and they will act accordingly. We are the alised armics—allied for a great conquest! On the day that the State ticket was nominated the news was received of the fall of Sevastopol. We may regard that incident as a bird of omer. The Whigs will furnish 102,000 for the allies, and our friends on the other side will bring from 40,000 to 50,000 more. The old Whig party have their hearts in the right place in this State, and they will take the position of the French in our comparge. On the right will be the Queen's troops, marshaled by a King, while 20,000 Sardinian cavalry—the old Free Soil party proper—will bring up the right wing. With troops like these it is not bossting to say we are sure to conquer. Let us go up with strong places and steady nerves to this encounter, and we are certain of victory.

In answer to a lend and unanimous call, Mr. Greeler appeared, and said that while he would have

GREELET appeared, and said that while he would have been willing to speak at a proper time, he considered it was now too late; and that, in fact, there was nothirg kft ursaid by those who preceded him. He therefore moved that the meeting adjourn, which was seconded, and immediately carried into effect.

THE LETTERS.

The following letters were read at the commencement of the meeting:

ment of the meeting:

Letter from Abijah Mann, Jr.

Sire: I possess your letter of the 3d us ant, informing nearlies of my unanimous nomination as a candidate for election to the office of attorney general of this State, in a Republican convention armposed by the union of the late Whig convention with the Republican convention assembled at Syracuse on the 2th ult., and requesting me to signify my acceptance and my approbation of the sentiments expressed in the reconstitute adopted in its proceedings. In doing so, I have been requested by some of my democratic friends to state briefly the reasons which have led me to my conclusions.

It seems appropriate to the occasion for me to somply with that request, since I differ with many for whose opinions and patroticm I have the most prefound respect. They units with